CATECHISM

OF

THE METHODIST CHURCH,

CANADA.

CONTAINING

A SUMMARY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE.

TORONTO
WILLIAM BRIGGS, WESLEY BUILDINGS.
D. G. RIDOUT, MONTREAL, QUE.
F. W. MOSHER, HALIFAX, N.S.

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NOTE.

At the meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, in London, Ontario, in September, 1894, it was ordered to publish for the use of the Church a new Catechism, designed to supersede the series now in use. Under this order this Catechism is now commended to our people, as a clear and succinct statement of our leading doctrines, with proof-texts taken from the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures.

TORONTO, January, 1898.

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Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, by the REV. WILLIAM BRIGGS, at the Department of Agriculture.

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I.

OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

1. *Who made you?*

God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.

Genesis i. 1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. 27. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

Acts xiv. 15. And saying, Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you that ye should turn from these vanities unto the living God, which made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein.

2. *For what purpose did God create man?*

God created man to glorify Him by serving Him in love, and to enjoy Him in holiness and happiness forever.

Revelation iv. 11. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

1 *Corinthians* x. 31. Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

Psalm xvi. 11. Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore.

3. *What is religion?*

Religion is faith, love, and filial fear towards God, and the service of God in all the relations of life.

Deuteronomy x. 12. And now, Israel, what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul.

Matthew xxii. 37-39. Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

Micah vi. 8. He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

4. *Upon what is true religion founded?*

True religion is founded upon the knowledge of God and of His will revealed to man.

John xvii. 3. And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent.

Romans x. 17. So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.

5. *How hath God revealed Himself and His will to man?*

God hath revealed Himself and His will to man in His works of creation and providence, and

in the world's redemption by His Son, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.

Psalm xix. 1. The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork.

Acts xiv. 17. Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness.

Hebrews i. 1, 2. God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds.

6. *What is the authority of the Holy Scriptures?*

The Holy Scriptures, written by holy men of God as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, alone give us certain and full knowledge of God and His will, and are the all-sufficient and only infallible rule of our faith and practice.

2 *Peter* i. 21. For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

2 *Timothy* iii. 16, 17. All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works.

John xvii. 17. Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth.

II.

OF GOD.

7. *What is God?*

God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in His being and attributes.

John iv. 24. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

Psalm cxlvii. 5. Great is our Lord, and of great power: his understanding is infinite.

Psalm xc. 2. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

James i. 17. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

8. *Name the attributes of God.*

The attributes of God are omnipresence, omniscience, omnipotence; wisdom, goodness, freedom; truth, holiness, love.

Jeremiah xxiii. 24. Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord.

Psalm cxxxix. 12. Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee.

Matthew xix. 26. But Jesus beheld them, and said unto them, With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible.

Romans xi. 33. O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!

Psalm cxlv. 9. The Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works.

Daniel iv. 35. And he doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, what doest thou?

Deuteronomy xxxii. 4. He is the Rock, his work is

perfect: for all his ways are judgment: a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he.

1 *Peter* i. 16. Because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am holy.

1 *John* iv. 8. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love.

9. *Are there more gods than one?*

There is but one only, the living and true God.

Isaiah xlv. 22. Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else.

Jeremiah x. 10. But the Lord is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king.

1 *Timothy* i. 17. Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

10. *How many persons are there in the Godhead?*

In the Godhead there are three persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost; and these three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory.

Matthew xxviii. 19. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

2 *Corinthians* xiii. 14. The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

11. *What are the works of God?*

The works of God are the exercise of His glorious attributes, as seen in creation, providence, and redemption.

Romans xi. 36. For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things: to whom be glory for ever. Amen.

12. *What is the work of creation?*

The work of creation is God's making all things of

nothing, by the word of His power, and all very good.

Genesis i. 1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. 31. And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good.

Hebrews xi. 3. Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.

III.

OF MAN AND HIS SIN.

13. *In what estate did God create man?*

God created man in His own image, after His likeness, in knowledge and true holiness.

Genesis i. 27. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

14. *Did our first parents continue in the estate wherein God created them?*

Our first parents did not continue in the estate wherein God created them, but fell therefrom by sinning against God.

Romans v. 12. Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

15. *What is sin?*

Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of the law of God.

Romans viii. 7, 8. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God.

1 *John* iii. 4. Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law : for sin is the transgression of the law.

16. *How doth God regard sin?*

Sin is the abominable thing which God doth hate, and the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.

Jeremiah xliv. 4. Howbeit I sent unto you all my servants the prophets, rising early and sending them, saying, Oh, do not this abominable thing that I hate.

Habakkuk i. 13. Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity.

Romans i. 18. For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness.

17. *Into what estate did our first parents fall by their sin?*

Our first parents by their sin incurred the Divine displeasure, lost the image of God, and exposed themselves to sin and misery forever.

Genesis ii. 17. But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it : for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

Romans v. 12. Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin ; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

Ephesians ii. 1. And you hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins.

18. *Into what estate did the fall of our first parents bring all mankind?*

The fall of our first parents brought all mankind into an estate of sin and misery.

Romans v. 18, 19. Therefore as by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation ; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life. For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous.

19. *Wherein consists the sinfulness of our fallen estate?*

The sinfulness of our fallen estate consists in the want of original righteousness, and the corruption of our whole nature, commonly called original sin, together with all actual transgressions which flow from it.

Romans vii. 14. For we know that the law is spiritual: but I am carnal, sold under sin.

Ephesians ii. 3. Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others.

20. *Wherein consists the misery of our fallen estate?*

The misery of our fallen estate consists in that we are without communion with God, subject to the miseries of this life, and to the death of the body, and are liable, through following the desires of our own hearts, to the pains of hell forever.

Genesis iii. 17. And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life.

Ephesians ii. 12. That at that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world.

Romans vi. 23. For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

IV.

OF REDEMPTION.

21. *Hath God left mankind in this estate of sin and misery?*

God hath not left mankind in this estate of sin and misery, but hath provided redemption whereby all men may be delivered from the guilt, power, pollution, and punishment of sin and restored to the favour and image of God.

John iii. 16, 17. For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved.

Ephesians i. 7. In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace.

22. *How hath God provided redemption for mankind?*

God hath provided redemption for mankind by His gift of His Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, who gave Himself a ransom for all.

1 *Timothy* ii. 4-6. Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.

23. *Who is Jesus Christ?*

Jesus Christ is the eternal Son of God, the Second Person in the glorious Trinity, who for us and for our sins became man, and so was, and continueth to be, truly God and perfect man, in two distinct natures and one person forever.

John i. 1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. 14. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.

Philippians ii. 5-8. Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

Hebrews vii. 24. But this man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood.

24. *How doth Jesus Christ accomplish the work of redemption?*

Jesus Christ doth accomplish the work of redemption, as Prophet, Priest, and King, by revealing to us the grace and truth of God the Father, by making atonement for sin and intercession for sinners, and by ruling in His Church and over the world for the world's salvation.

John i. 17, 18. For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him.

Hebrews x. 12, 13. But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God; from henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool.

Hebrews vii. 25. Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

1 *Corinthians* xv. 25. For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet.

25. *What is the Atonement?*

The atonement which Christ hath made for sin is that offering of Himself as the gift of the Father's

love in which He humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, and for the sake of which God doth forgive sin.

1 *John* iv. 10. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

Romans iii. 25, 26. Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God; to declare, I say, at this time his righteousness: that he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.

26. *What are the universal and unconditional benefits which flow from the Atonement?*

The universal and unconditional benefits which flow from the Atonement are the dispensation of God's grace for all mankind, the offer of eternal life in Jesus Christ to all, the probation of all, and the ability of every man to accept salvation through the grace of God.

1 *John* ii. 2. And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.

2 *Corinthians* v. 19. To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation.

Titus ii. 11, 12. For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world.

1 *Timothy* ii. 3, 4. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.

V.

OF THE CONDITIONAL BENEFITS OF THE ATONEMENT.

27. *What are the conditional benefits which flow from the Atonement?*

The conditional benefits which flow from the Atonement are justification, adoption, regeneration, sanctification, and eternal glory.

1 *Corinthians* i. 30. But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption.

Romans viii. 29, 30. For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brethren. Moreover whom he did predestinate, them he also called: and whom he called, them he also justified: and whom he justified, them he also glorified.

John i. 12. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.

28. *What are the conditions upon which these benefits are extended to all men through the Atonement?*

The conditions upon which these benefits are extended to all men through the Atonement are true repentance and living faith.

Acts xx. 21. Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.

Mark i. 14, 15. Now after that John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the Gospel of the kingdom of God, and saying, The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel.

29. *What is true repentance?*

True repentance is a grace of the Holy Spirit whereby a sinner, from a sense of his sins, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, doth, with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it to God, with full purpose of, and endeavour after future obedience.

2 *Corinthians* vii. 10. For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of: but the sorrow of the world worketh death.

Acts xi. 18. When they heard these things, they held their peace, and glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life.

Acts iii. 26. Unto you first God, having raised up his Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities.

30. *What is faith in Christ?*

Faith in Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive Him, trust in Him, and rest upon Him alone for salvation, as He is offered to us in the Gospel.

John i. 12. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.

Acts xvi. 31. And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house.

Ephesians ii. 8. For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God.

31. *What is justification?*

Justification is an act of God's free grace wherein He pardoneth all our sins and accepteth us as righteous in His sight, only for the sake of Jesus Christ.

Romans iv. 5. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.

1 *John* ii. 12. I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name's sake.

Romans v. 1. Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

32. *What is adoption?*

Adoption is an act of God's free grace whereby He bestows on believers the name and privileges of the sons of God.

Galatians iv. 4, 5. But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons.

1 *John* iii. 1. Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God: therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not.

Romans viii. 17. And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together.

33. *What is regeneration?*

Regeneration is that work of the Holy Spirit, wherein we are made new creatures in Christ Jesus, being renewed in the image and likeness of God.

John iii. 3. Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

2 *Corinthians* v. 17. Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.

Ephesians iv. 24. And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness.

34. *How are believers assured of their sonship?*

Believers are assured of their sonship by the witness of the Spirit, direct and indirect.

Romans viii. 16. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God.

1 *John* iii. 24. And he that keepeth his commandments dwelleth in him, and he in him. And hereby we know that he abideth in us, by the Spirit which he hath given us.

35. *What is the direct witness of the Spirit?*

The direct witness of the Spirit is an inward impression on the soul whereby the Spirit of God immediately and directly witnesses to my spirit that I am a child of God.

Galatians iv. 6. And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father.

Romans viii. 15. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.

36. *What is the indirect witness of the Spirit?*

The indirect witness of the Spirit is the assurance which we have from the consciousness of the fruit of the Spirit in our heart and life.

2 *Corinthians* i. 12. For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward.

1 *John* iii. 14. We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth in death.

1 *John* ii. 29. If ye know that he is righteous, ye know that every one that doeth righteousness is born of him.

Galatians v. 22. But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.

37. *What is sanctification?*

Sanctification is that separation from sin and consecration to the service of God, which is wrought by the Holy Spirit in the believer at regeneration and continued in his growth in grace.

1 *Peter* i. 2. Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit,

unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be multiplied. 15. But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation.

2 *Corinthians* vii. 1. Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God.

1 *Corinthians* i. 2. Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours.

38. *What is entire sanctification?*

Entire sanctification is the attainment of fully consecrated believers upon the exercise of faith in Christ as Saviour from all sin, and consists in loving God with all our heart, soul, mind, and strength, and our neighbour as ourselves.

1 *Thessalonians* v. 23. And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Matthew xxii. 37-40. Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

1 *John* iv. 18. There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love.

VI.

OF CHRISTIAN DUTY.

39. *How is the law of love to God and man set forth in the Scriptures?*

The law of love to God and man is set forth in the Scriptures in the Ten Commandments given to Moses, in their exposition in the life and teaching of our Lord, and especially in His Sermon on the Mount.

Matthew v. 17. Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.

John i. 17. For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

40. *Repeat the Ten Commandments.*

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for

in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house; thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's.

Exodus xx. 3-17.

41. *Into what two tables are these Ten Commandments divided?*

The Ten Commandments are usually divided into the first table, setting forth our duty to God in the first four Commandments; and the second table, setting forth our duty to our fellow-men in the last six.

Mark xii. 29-31. And Jesus answered him, The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.

42. *What are the duties to God enjoined in the first table?*

The duties enjoined in the first table are the ac-

knowledgment and service of the only true God; His worship in spirit and truth, without superstitious and idolatrous forms; reverence for His name; and observance of the day set apart for religious rest and worship.

John iv. 24. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

1 *Corinthians* x. 14. Wherefore, my dearly beloved, flee from idolatry.

Matthew v. 34, 35. But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne: nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King.

Acts xx. 7. And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them.

1 *Corinthians* xvi. 2. Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come.

43. *What are the duties to our fellow-men enjoined in the second table?*

The duties enjoined in the second table are filial affection and obedience; and respect for our neighbours' rights in life, family, property, and reputation, extended to the thoughts and desires of the heart.

Ephesians vi. 1-3. Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right. Honour thy father and mother; which is the first commandment with promise; that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth.

Romans xiii. 8-10. Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. For this, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness, Thou shalt not covet; and if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.

44. *How doth our Lord set forth our duty to God and our fellow-men?*

Our Lord sets forth our duty to God and our fellow-men in these words: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself."

Luke x. 27. And he answering said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself.

45. *What are the more particular duties unfolded in the New Testament?*

The more particular duties unfolded in the New Testament are our duties to ourselves, to our family, to the Church of Christ, to the state, and to society at large.

Ephesians vi. 4-9. And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Servants be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; not with eyeservice, as menpleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service, as to the Lord and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free. And, ye masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing threatening: knowing that your Master also is in heaven; neither is there respect of persons with him.

Romans xiii. 1. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. 7, 8. Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour. Owe no man anything, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law.

46. *What are our duties to ourselves?*

Our duties to ourselves are to guard the health, temperance, and chastity of the body; to cultivate the mind in the knowledge of truth; and to preserve the spirit in purity and communion with God.

1 *Corinthians* vi. 19, 20. What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.

Colossians i. 9, 10. For this cause we also, since the day we heard it, do not cease to pray for you, and to desire that ye might be filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding; that ye might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God.

Jude 20, 21. But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.

47. *What are our duties to our family?*

Our duties to our family are the duties to each other of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, master and servant, as set forth in the Scriptures.

Colossians iii. 18-22. Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord. Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Children, obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord. Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged. Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eyeservice, as menpleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God.

Colossians iv. 1. Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven.

48. *What are our duties to our country?*

Our duties to our country are to render due honour to rulers; to observe the laws of the land in the fear of God and to support their authority; to contribute our just share to the expense of government; to promote the public well-being; and to exercise our franchise for the public good.

Matthew xxii. 21. Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's.

Romans xiii. 1. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. 7. Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour.

49. *What are our duties to the Church of Christ?*

Our duties to the Church of Christ are to take our part in the public ordinances of worship; to assist according to our ability in all Christian work; to contribute according to our means to the support of the Church and its institutions, and particularly to the extension of the Gospel in the world.

Acts ii. 41, 42. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls. And they continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers.

2 *Corinthians* ix. 7. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver.

Matthew xxviii. 19, 20. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

Romans xii. 6 8. Having then gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us, whether prophecy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our ministering: or he that teacheth, on teaching; or he that exhorteth, on exhortation: he that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that ruleth, with diligence; he that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness.

50. *What are our duties to society at large?*

Our duties to society at large are truth, honour, justice, and kindness to all men; equity, fidelity, honesty, and industry in business; help to the needy; and respect for age and authority.

Ephesians iv. 25. Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour: for we are members one of another. 28. Let him that stole steal no more: but rather let him labour, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth. 32. And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.

Philippians iv. 8. Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

1 *Thessalonians* iv. 11, 12. And that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you; that ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing.

51. *How doth our Lord sum up our duties to our fellow-men?*

Our Lord sums up our duties to our fellow-men in the Golden Rule, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

Matthew vii. 12. Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

VII.

OF THE CHURCH AND ITS ORDINANCES.

52. *What is the Church of Christ?*

A Church in any place is a body of faithful men among whom the divinely-appointed ordinances are maintained in all things necessary to the same; and the Church universal is the whole body of true believers in every age and place.

1 *Corinthians* xvi. 19. The churches of Asia salute you. Aquila and Priscilla salute you much in the Lord, with the church that is in their house.

Colossians i. 18. And he is the head of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the pre-eminence.

1 *Timothy* iii. 15. But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth.

Ephesians iv. 4-6. There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.

53. *Which, according to Holy Scripture, are the ordinances of the Christian Church?*

According to Holy Scripture, the ordinances of the Christian Church are Preaching of the Word, Prayer, Fellowship, the Holy Sacraments, and Church Discipline.

Acts ii. 41, 42. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls. And they continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers.

Matthew xviii. 17, 18. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and

a publican. Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven : and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

Acts xx. 28. Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood.

54. *How are the ordinances secured in perpetuity in the Church?*

The ordinances are secured in perpetuity in the Christian Church through men called of God and ordained by the Church; and through the co-operation with them of evangelists, teachers, and other labourers, according to the gift and grace of God.

Ephesians iv. 11, 12. And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ.

Acts xiii. 2, 3. As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away.

Titus i. 5. For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee.

55. *How is the Word of God to be used as a means of grace?*

The Word of God is to be used as a means of grace by the private study of the Scriptures, and by diligent attendance upon the public reading and preaching of the Word in the Church.

2 *Timothy* iii. 15. And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

1 *Timothy* iv. 13. Till I come, give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine.

56. *How doth the Word read and heard become effectual unto salvation?*

That the Word may become effectual unto salvation we must attend thereto with diligence, preparation, and prayer; receive it with faith and love; lay it up in our hearts; and practise it in our lives.

Acts xvii. 11. These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.

Psalm cxix. 11. Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.

Colossians iii. 16. Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.

57. *What is prayer?*

Prayer is the offering up of our desires unto God for things agreeable to His will in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of His mercies, and in faith that if we so ask we shall receive.

Philippians iv. 6. Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God.

Matthew vii. 7, 8. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

58. *What kinds of prayer are enjoined in the Scriptures?*

We are taught in the Scriptures to pray in private, in our families, and publicly in the house of God.

Matthew vi. 6. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray

to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

Joshua xxiv. 15. And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom you will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.

1 *Timothy* ii. 1. I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men.

59. *After what manner hath our Lord taught us to pray?*

Our Lord hath taught us when we pray to say: "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

Matthew vi. 9-13. After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

Luke xi. 2-4. And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth. Give us day by day our daily bread. And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil.

60. *What is the fellowship of believers?*

The fellowship of believers is the communion of

saints in the unity of the Spirit, and more particularly the meeting of Christians with one another to testify of the grace of God in their hearts and lives, to confess their sins to one another, and to admonish and exhort one another to all holiness.

Malachi iii. 16, 17. Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another: and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him.

Hebrews x. 24, 25. And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching.

VIII.

OF THE SACRAMENTS.

61. *What is a sacrament?*

A sacrament is a holy ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein by outward and visible signs Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are represented and sealed to the Church, and received by those who worthily partake thereof.

Matthew xxviii. 19. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Luke xxii. 19, 20. And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you.

1 *Corinthians* xi. 27. Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the Lord, unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.

62. *What sacraments hath Christ instituted in His Church?*

Christ hath instituted two sacraments in His Church, Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Ephesians iv. 5. One Lord, one faith, one baptism.

1 *Corinthians* x. 16, 17. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? For we being many are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread.

63. *What is Christian baptism?*

Christian baptism is baptism with water in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, as the sign of purification from sin and of admission into the Church, and the seal of the covenant blessings.

Matthew xxviii. 19. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

1 *Peter* iii. 21. The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God,) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Acts ii. 41. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls.

64. *Who are the proper subjects of baptism?*

The proper subjects of baptism are infants and adult believers.

Mark xvi. 16. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.

Acts ii. 38, 39. Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you,

and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.

Acts xvi. 33. And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his, straightway.

65. *What is the mode of baptism?*

The Scriptures do not prescribe any mode as exclusively valid. The mode commonly practised by our Church is sprinkling.

66. *What are the obligations imposed upon us by our baptism?*

The obligations imposed upon us by our baptism are renunciation of sin, faith in Christ, and loving obedience to Him.

Acts xxii. 16. And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord.

Hebrews x. 21-24. And having an high priest over the house of God; let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water. Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; (for he is faithful that promised;) and let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works.

67. *What is the form of faith professed in baptism?*

The form of faith professed in baptism is the Apostles' Creed:

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: and in Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; the third day He rose again from the dead, He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

1 *Corinthians* xv. 3, 4. For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures.

1 *Timothy* iii. 16. And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.

2 *Timothy* i. 13. Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.

68. *What is the Lord's Supper?*

The Lord's Supper is a sacrament wherein, by giving and receiving bread and wine according to Christ's appointment, His death is shown forth; and those who receive worthily are, by faith, made partakers of His body and blood with all His benefits, to their spiritual nourishment and growth in grace.

Matthew xxvi. 26-28. And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body. And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it; for this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.

1 *Corinthians* xi. 23-26. For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus the same night in which he was betrayed took bread: and when he had given thanks, he brake it, and said, Take, eat: this is my body, which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me. After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me. For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come.

1 *Corinthians* x. 16, 17. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? For we being many are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread.

69. *What is required of those who would worthily partake of the Lord's Supper?*

It is required of those who would worthily partake of the Lord's Supper that they examine themselves of their repentance, love, and obedience; of their knowledge to discern the Lord's body; and of their faith to feed upon Him.

1 *Corinthians* xi. 28-31. But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body. For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep. For if we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged.

IX.

OF THE OFFICES OF THE CHURCH.

70. *What is Church discipline?*

Church discipline is that godly government of the Church that preserveth purity of doctrine, rectitude of life, and the Scriptural ordering of all matters in the household of faith.

Matthew xviii. 17, 18. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican. Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

Titus iii. 9-11. But avoid foolish questions, and genea-

logies, and contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and vain. A man that is an heretick after the first and second admonition reject; knowing that he that is such is subverted, and sinneth, being condemned of himself.

71. *For what purpose was the Church of Christ with its ordinances established in the world?*

The Church of Christ was established in the world for the preaching of the Gospel to all nations, the conversion of sinners, and the edification of believers.

Mark xvi. 15. And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.

Acts xxvi. 17, 18. Delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee, to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritence among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me.

Ephesians iv. 11, 12. And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ.

72. *How is the Church of Christ effective for its work?*

The Church of Christ is effective for its work by the maintenance of the truth of Holy Scripture, by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of her members, and by the diligent use of the means of grace.

2 *Timothy* iii. 16, 17. All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works.

John xiv. 16, 17. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you.

Hebrews x. 24, 25. And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching.

73. *What offices doth the Holy Spirit perform for the Church of Christ?*

The offices which the Holy Spirit performs for the Church of Christ are that He calls and qualifies the ministry, renders their preaching effective for the conviction and conversion of sinners and the edification of believers, is present in her ordinances, and gives direction and power to her work.

Acts xiii. 2. And as they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them.

Acts i. 8. But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judæa, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.

Acts xv. 28. For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things.

1 *Thessalonians* i. 5. For our gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance; as ye know what manner of men we were among you for your sake.

74. *What are the offices which the Holy Spirit performs for individual believers?*

The offices which the Holy Spirit performs for individual believers are that He renews them in the image and likeness of God, witnesses to their sonship, guides them into truth, assists them in prayer, comforts them in trouble, sanctifies them from sin, and perfects them in love.

Titus iii. 5. Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost.

Romans viii. 16. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God.

John xvi. 13. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth.

Romans viii. 26. Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.

Acts ix. 31. Then had the churches rest throughout all Judæa and Galilee and Samaria, and were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied.

1 *Peter* i. 2. Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be multiplied.

Romans v. 5. And hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.

X.

OF THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST AND THE END OF THE WORLD.

75. *What is the Kingdom of Christ?*

The Kingdom of Christ is His mediatorial government in the Church and over the world for the overthrow of sin and the establishment of the Kingdom of God among men.

1 *Corinthians* xv. 24, 25. Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have put down all rule and all authority and power. For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet.

Revelation xi. 15. And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

Ephesians i. 20-23. Which he wrought in Christ, when he raised him from the dead, and set him at his own right hand in the heavenly places, far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come: and hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be the head over all things to the church, which is his body, the fulness of him that filleth all in all.

76. *What is the Kingdom of God?*

The Kingdom of God is the rule of God in the hearts and lives of men.

Matthew vi. 10. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.

Luke xvii. 21. The kingdom of God is within you.

Romans xiv. 17. The kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

77. *How doth Christ establish His Kingdom?*

Christ establishes His Kingdom by the proclamation of the truth with the power of His Spirit, and by His providential direction of the affairs of men.

Matthew xxviii. 18-20. And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

Acts i. 6-8. When they therefore were come together, they asked of him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel? And he said unto them, It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power. But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judæa, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.

Acts xvii. 26, 27. And hath made of one blood all

nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us.

78. *What else doth God accomplish in the providential government of the world through Christ?*

God, by His providential government of the world through Christ, cares for all His creatures and for all the children of men; proves their hearts and corrects them for their sins; answers their prayers; and makes all things work together for good to them that love Him.

Psalm cxlv. 15, 16. The eyes of all wait upon thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing.

Matthew vi. 26-30. Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they? Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature? And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: and yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?

Hebrews xii. 5, 6. And ye have forgotten the exhortation which speaketh unto you as unto children, My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him: for whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth.

Matthew vii. 11. If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?

Romans viii. 28. And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.

79. *When will the Kingdom of Christ be consummated?*

The Kingdom of Christ will be consummated when, after the Gospel has been preached to all nations, and its glorious promises have been accomplished in the establishment of the reign of righteousness in the earth, Christ shall come again to judge the quick and the dead.

Matthew xxiv. 14. And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.

2 *Timothy* iv. 1. I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom.

80. *How shall all men be brought to the judgment?*

At the coming of Christ all that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of condemnation.

John v. 28, 29. Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation.

Revelation xx. 12, 13. And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works. And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works.

81. *How shall all men be judged?*

All men shall be judged according to the deeds done in the body, and as responsible for the privileges which they have enjoyed in this life.

2 *Corinthians* v. 10. For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.

Matthew xi. 23, 24. And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell: for if the mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day. But I say unto you, That it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the day of judgment, than for thee.

82. *What shall be the end of the wicked?*

The end of the wicked shall be eternal separation from God, in an estate of eternal sin, which is eternal death and misery.

Matthew xxv. 41. Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.

Mark iii. 29. But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation.

John iii. 36. He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life: and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him.

83. *What shall be the end of the righteous?*

The end of the righteous shall be to enter into the kingdom and presence of the Father, in an estate of immutable holiness, which is eternal life and blessedness.

Matthew xxv. 34. Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. 46. And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal.

Revelation xxii. 3-5. And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and his servants shall serve him: and they shall see his face; and his name shall be in their foreheads. And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign for ever and ever.

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